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GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Sinbad.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:80-A Trip

COSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN S-Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Mascot. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball

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103 West 42d-st, near 5th-ave,
62 Avenue A., near East 4th-st.
760 3d-ave, entrance 47th-st.
26 East 24d-st, near 6th and 61st sts.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

tion in the Malay archipelago had destroyed the employer may have offered the place to many. Foreign.-It was reported that a volcanic erup-Island of Sauguir, and that the entire population, and some of them asked and obtained better tration Commission. = Further damage to many others so each new demand for labor is Sicilian villages from the eruption of Mount Etna | Ekely to affect a multitude besides those who was reported.

Domestic.-The repair men and mechanics at the Homestead mills resolved not to return to work to-day. == Military rule in the Coenr d'Alene mining district of Idaho was made more rigid, though the strikers seemed to be conthought to be lost in Lake Ontario.

City and Suburban -An empty Manhattan Beach train ran into the locomotive of a crowded Brooklyn Bath and West End train; both locomotives were wrecked, but no one was injured. The Naval Reserve spent Sunday on the beat the Alaska in a race across the ocean, The Central Labor Union refused to consider free-trade resolutions.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 60; average,

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

New-Jersey Democrats are at sixes and sevens in the matter of a candidate for Governor. There is something of a boom for Judge Lippincott, but the latter is so much better than his party, and has set his face so sternly against favorite Democratic tricks, that his nomination is most unlikely. Naturally, Hudson County would be against him for all it is worth in the State Convention, and he is not a man to be taken up by any of the party bosses except in the direst emergency. Of course, the situation on the Democratic side is in no way displeasing to Republicans.

perhaps nowhere more dangerous than where headed observers to be a dangerous power, and two Coney Island railroads intersect at the same | it has proved to be so. The Board has chosen level. This is the case with the Bath and West to increase salaries with a free hand, and the End and the Manhattan Beach roads. Owing burdens of the taxpayers will be measurably to a disregard of signals, two trains came together there last evening. One of them was carrying a thousand home-returning pleasureseekers; the other was empty. Fortunately, none of the passengers were injured. The collision, however, conveys an impressive warning. The welfare of the travelling public demands a separation of grades on all of these railroads.

The Tammany big chiefs have been laying their heads together diligently for some days to work out a plan for rearranging the Assembly Districts that will give general satisfaction. The general principle that guides them is to grab all they can; at the same time they are compelled to give some heed to the desires of the smaller leaders whose bailiwick comprises an Assembly District apiece. Rumors are abroad that some of the Aldermen may refuse to accept the slate prepared under Croker's direction. by Gilroy, Purroy and Martin. Nothing is more unlikely. The Aldermen know too well on which side their bread is buttered. Their only business is to obey orders, and they will do so meekly.

The British elections are practically over, only eighteen constituencies remaining to be heard from Thus far the Opposition has returned 842 members and the Ministerialist party 310. In all probability the majority behind Mr. Gladstene when Parliament opens will be forty. There seems to be some doubt yet, according to the dispatches, as to the course which Lord Salisbury will pursue in the matter of giving up effice; but if he follows precedent, which is Commissioners perform their duties with an

so highly regarded by our English cousins, he will step down and out with as little pother as possible. Attempts to force Mr. Gladstone's hand and compel him to reveal his programme before he is ready will be undignified and out

Free-Trade ideas do not find much favor in the ranks of the Central Labor Union. A few weeks ago at one of the Sunday meetings of the body an attack upon Protection was throttled without ceremony. Yesterday a resolution was proposed bearing upon the Homstead troubles, which denounced the McKinley bill as an injury, rather than a benefit, to workingmen. The Labor Union, having recently been enlarged, it was felt by the authors of the resolution that it could easily be put through. Contrary to their expectation, strong opposition was aroused and the matter was finally shelved by reference to a committee. Intelligent workingmen are, of course, too shrewd to "pitch into" a law which has been of such positive help to

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

"So protection does not put up wages, as was promised," some persons soberly remark. Perhaps unconsciously, they imply a falsehood. Common schools are indeed designed to raise the standard of intelligence, but if some professors in colleges know less than they ought to know, is that a proof that common schools have failed? The exceptionally well-paid workmen in special occupations, who receive far more than other workmen not only in this but in other countries, do not need wages advanced; they enjoy tremendous advantages in any case. When it is complained that the tariff has not raised wages of men earning \$6 or \$8 per day, what sense is there in the claim?

The influence of the Protective system upon wages has been so misrepresented that many intelligent men fail to understand it, or to appreciate its necessary limitations. The lifting force of the tide is tremendous, but it does not lift a balloon, or a wharf built on piles out into the sea. Protection increases the demand for all labor, and so tends to increase the pay which labor as a whole can get, but it is not at all intended to give one set of workers especial advantages over others. Its sure and constant effect is that it encourages the opening of new mills and mines, factories and shops. For all these the workmen have to be found, and thus there results a constantly increasing demand for labor in this country. If a mechanic is taken from his bench to work in a factory there is a vacant place at the bench for another mechanic. If a farm hand goes to a mine the farmer has to look for another hand. If a man out of work finds a place in a new establishment, those who have been helping him no longer have that charge upon their labor.

Thus in one way or another every new establishment increases the demand for American labor, and makes new places for workers to fill. Now it is one of the most absolute of all rules that where several men must compete for one place wages tend downward, but where several employers compete for one man wages tend upward. The one man who gets a new job is not the only one affected. The same wages as an inducement not to leave the places France as a member of the Behring Sea Arbi- of a row of bricks knocks down in succession enter the new mine or mill. So, like the rising tide. Protection tends to lift all labor by ex panding the demand for all labor.

It happens at all times that in some out of many thousand employments business is quered. === The Eaptist Young People's Union dull, or production temporarily exceeds conended its convention at Detroit. === A carriage | sumption, or excessive competition crowds down containing Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Rev. Dr. | the prices of products unnaturally. In some Greer narrowly escaped being struck by a train out of many occupations, therefore, there must at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. = A tag and | be a state of things tending for a time to defour barges with thirty-two men on board are press wages. This cannot be prevented by any law or policy whatever, and it is childish for men to expect that it can, and knavish for men to say that the depression in a single over filled industry is proof that Protection does not help labor at all. When the tide is rising there New-Hampshire. — The steamship Aurania are ripples and waves on the surface, just as when the tide is falling and depressions appear as well as foam-crested and mounting billows. But the ceaseless rise and fall of the ripples and the waves does not alter the fact that the whole surface is rising, so that the lowest depression is not as near the bottom as it was, while the highest crest climbs above the mark touched by the highest crest before. So fluctuations in this or that industry are found in all countries, and under every economic policy. But under Protection alone is the tide always rising, because the demand for labor is constantly expanding.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BROOKLYN:

The work of the Brooklyn Board of Estimate for this year has been completed, and it is now too late for it to undo the unjustifiable extravagance in which it has freely indulged. By a law passed by the recent Legislature power was given to this Board to fix the salaries of heads of departments, etc., provided that no reductions were made from existing salaries. The Board of Estimate is composed of Mayor Boedy, Controller Jackson, City Auditor Weber, Supervisor-at-Large Kinkel and County Treasurer Adams. They are all Democrats, and owe their places to the favor of the McLaughlin Ring. To put such power into the hands of such men was practically certain .Grade crossings, dangerous everywhere, are to result in mischief. It was felt by clearaugmented next December in consequence.

Two members of the Board itself have been the beneficiaries of its liberality-the Controller, whose salary was raised from \$6,000 to \$9,000, and the Auditor, whose salary was mereased from \$3,500 to \$5,000. The Corporation Counsel's salary has been advanced from \$8,000 to \$10,000; the two Excise Commissioners are each to receive \$1,000 more than formerly: the salaries of all the members of the Board of Assessors have been raised; instead of \$4,000 the Superintendent of Police is to receive \$5,000: larger pay has been provided for the police inspectors and captains; the Commissioner of City Works is to draw \$6,000 instead of \$5,000 from the city treasury henceforth; and, in short, a general era of extravagance has set in. In one conspicuous instance the Board of Estimate had the courage to say "No." The chief of the Fire Department did not get the extra \$1,000 for which he asked, not being satisfied with a salary of \$5,000. Not all of these increases are to be unsparingly condemned. The Superintendent of Police seems to be fairly entitled to an additional thousand; and the members of the Board of Assessors doubtless have been underpaid. But most of this extra expenditure is simply money thrown away. Controller Jackson devotes comparatively little time to his official duties. In the opinion of many persons familiar with Brooklyn affairs the office of City Auditor should be abolished. Corporation Counsel Jenks was handsomely compensated with \$8,000 a year. The Excise

eye single to the well-being of the saloonkeepers.

rewards with public money for services ren- passage by a Democratic Legislature of meas-Better things were to be looked for from Mayor Boody. In the Board of Super-visors several times Mr. Kinkel has set his face resolutely against extravagance at St. Johnland. As to the other members of the Board of Estimate, however, it may truthfully be said that only the expected has occurred. And it Doctor read of these things he must have murmust be remembered that only a beginning has mured to himself while his breast heaved with been made. Who can tell to what lengths extravagance in the matter of salaries may run hereafter unless a stinging rebuke is administered to the officials responsible for what has already been done? A new Controller and Auditor are to be elected this year. The work lift up his voice for the Democracy until Noof the Board of Estimate must not be forgotten when the local campaign gets under way in thing to relieve the strain of the contest. Brooklyn.

WAGES AT HOMESTEAD.

Some journals which ought to be capable of a sense of shame apparently are not. They go on persistently asserting that the employers at Homestead are demanding that the men work at starvation wages, and have cut down their wages from 10 to 50 per cent, in spite of an advance in duties on iron and steel products. All stead works on which duties were advanced by ucts duties were reduced. The works were writer. especially devoted to the manufacture of beams and structural steel, on which the duties were instances in which British candidates and speakers made there, on which the duties were also reper cent, and on other products of the mill the reduction was considerable.

It is an equally impudent untruth to say that the reduction proposed was to starvation wages. The table recently taken from "The American Manufacturer" showed the average daily earnagreed three years ago, and under the scale which the men now reject. Omitting the columns showing wages per ton, the table is here repeated, except that the original statement gave wages for twelve hours' work in the 119inch plate mill, while the new scale is for eight hours' work ; in the following table the earnings in that mill under the old scale are reduced to an eight-hour basis:

32-INCH SLABBING MILL-12 HOURS.

	\$26 50 Basis.	826 50 Basis.	#23 Basis, Minimum.
Heater T. T.	66 37	67.68	86 67
	27.60%	14476	0.41
Screwman		5.47	4.70
Beater, 1st belper		2 692	0.27
Heater, 2d helper	2 44 / 1 (4)	2 37	2.06
Craneman			8.21
Roll engineer	3 69	0.85	9.47
Roll tableman Sweet, ers Shear tongesman	3.03	7.77	1.84
Succe, ers	2.21	2 23	1.94
Shear tong sman	2 27	9.37	2.06
Stamper	2.07	8.55	4 00
Shearman	3.93	2.0	0.00
Shows tableman	2 0	2 13	1.91
Stamper Shearman Shear tableman Buggyman	2.27		
119-INCH	PLATE NI	LL-8 HOURS	
Roller	6.20	9.45	8 20
Seresman	5/10	7.43	6.45
Service man		5 40	4.08
Tableman	3 10	4.73	9.11
Houser	8.00	8 34	2.91
Sweeper, front Sweeper, back Shearman first Shearman second Leader, first	2.44	3.88	2 163
Smithall race	6.58	7.43	0.45
Shrurman. Man	8.78	5.40	4.607
Shearman, security	3 44	4.05	3.62
Leaser, men	3.02	3.88	2:93
Leader mound	0.78	7.43	6.45
Leader second Heater Heater, helper	6.67	4.05	3.52
Heater, holper	ETH FURNA	CES-12 HOU	115.
		3.76	3 20
Melter's helper, 1st Melter's helper, 2d. Charging michine Lademan, 1st	8.00	3.00	2.60
Melier's helper, 28,	3 00	8 29	2.83
Charg ng machine	9.40	8.76	3 26
Ladleman, 1st	07:80	0.00	= 00
Ladleman, 24	8 10	3.76	3.26
	2 30	3.06	2.66
Pitman, 24	8 +0 2 9-0 2 70	2.83	2 45
Pitmen, 8d			

wages were changed will receive less than \$1.86 per day, and at the \$26.50 basis twenty-six rapidly and surely for long distances. classes had their wages advanced, while only lasses in the 32-inch mill averaged \$3 23 per \$3.54 per day. Eight classes in the open hearth furnace would average \$2.88 at the minimum. against \$3 10 under the old scale. In the 119inch plate mill the wages for eight hours averaged for all except the heater and heater's helper \$4.05 per day, but it was proposed to raise the average for these to \$4.69 for eight nours at the minimum. The heater and heater's helper, who used to get \$10 and \$15 per day, it was proposed to reduce so that the two would get at the lowest \$9.97 per day. These men are the very aristocrats of labor, and the rate proposed could hardly be called starvation wages

THE DEMOCRACY AND "THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE."

At a political meeting which was held in Boston the other evening Dr. William Everett gave a statement of the aim of the Democratic party as he understands it. "If I know anything about the Democratic party," said the Doctor, "and I have studied it for some years as a friend and for some years previously as an opponent, I say, if I know anything about the Democratic party. I know it aims to come as near to the heart of the people as it can." How true! That is its aim-no doubt about it : and such an accurate aim, don't you know? the aim of the pick of the sharpshooters. Be fore the War the Democracy was the mainstay of an abhorrent system under which million of human beings were held as chattels. How steadily it aimed while slavery lasted to get close to the heart of the people. Was the heart of the slave power the heart of the people? The Doctor may be laboring under that impression. And during the war, how the party with which at present he is so enamored did toil and sweat with no other aim in view than to come as near as it could to the heart of the people without crowding the heart.

In 1864, for example, when it did its best to discourage our boys in blue by proclaiming at one of its National conventions that the War was a "failure." Some shrewd observers -a good many of them, in fact-saw in this slightly above \$1,030,000,000. expression the sign of a white liver. But, obviously, the Doctor cannot agree with them. During the War epoch this same party was led by its consuming anxiety to get near to the people's heart ferociously to assail Abraham Lincoln, in season and out of season. It denounced his Emancipation Proclamation, sneered at his messages, found fault with his general policy, in short, proved the great stumblingblock in his path while he was agonizing to serve his country-and it did all this to get near the heart of the people; we will leave it to Doctor William Everett if it didn't.

It has always been that kind of a party. It fought the reconstruction measures which were designed to preserve the results of the War, it made common cause with the enemics of the public credit, it condoned the Ku-Klux. the White-Liners, the Mississippi plan and kindred infamies. Why? The Doctor knows why. The determination at all hazards to get near to the heart of the

from public offices by Democratic officials; of the seating of three Democrats in the Senate These increased salaries are simply the Ring's all of whom were defeated at the polls; of the ures which gerrymandered the Congressional and legislative districts and struck down the safeguards which had surrounded the liquor traffic; of the perpetration by Democratic State officials of the most outrageous and barefaced census frauds that ever were known-as the patriotic devotion: "How inspiring it is to see the Democratic party aiming to come as near to the heart of the people as it can !"

It is to be hoped that Doctor Everett has enlisted for the campaign, and will constantly vember. His unconscious humor is just the

THE SPEEDY BRITISH CANDIDATE.

Instances are not wanting, as they would put it themselves, in which English newspapers have commented severely on American election methods, and intimated that we didn't know how to carry on a political campaign in a decorous and gentle manly manner. There have been happenings, on occasion, during the heat of an American canvance in duties on iron and steel products. All these statements have been completely refuted. to be proud, but it has been noticed that during and yet are repeated without a blush. It is but the election which is dragging its slow length a few days since it was shown that there was along in Great Britain there has not been a not a single class of products made at the Home- total absence of incidents of which a gentleman could not but disapprove-again to borrow the the tariff of 1890, but on nearly all those prod- limpid style of the pellucid London editorial

We may pass over a number of very modern cut down from \$1.25 to 90 cents per 100 of more or less note got more or less rughly pounds. A small quantity of steel billets are bandled, and come at once to the unique experience of the Conservative candidate at Ffestiniog, duced on most grades from 45 per cent to 30 Wales. Unfortunately, the name of the unhappy know how he came out in the election, but that he had a hard time of it when he got up to speak at Ffestiniog two or three days ago, seems clear The crowd does not appear to have been with the Conservative candidate in the way it should have been, though later on, it tried its best to be ings of the men whose wages it was proposed with him in a mere material way. When he to alter, under the old scale to which they attempted to speak, we are told by the cable dispatches, his audience "stormed the platform and overpowered and maltreated the police who were on guard." Just what they did to the police we don't know, but it seems probable that they may have pulled the police nose, and walked on the police hat, and perhaps have thrown the police down and tramped around on the police's Anyhow, they maltreated and abused the helpless and inoffensive police and then started for the Conservative candidate. But they didn't get him. He avoided the issue. In the words of the dispatch, he "at once took to his heels" and "was pursued for four miles out of town. When they saw that they couldn't catch the light-footed Conservative, they returned to town, smashed the departed candidate's carriage and shattered the windows of the Pergwern Hotel, which was probably a hot-bed of Conservatism. The account closes with the statement that "many civilians were badly injured."

It was a distinct loss if no enterprising Welsh amateur succeeded in getting an instantaneous photograph of this Conservative candidate when he was running his hardest-say at the end of the first or second mile. Or perhaps a better mo ment would have been near the start, with the candidate running easily and naturally through a back street and with the intelligent electors of Pfestiniog in full cry behind. Or-we know not-the most effective time may have been at the finish, with the candidate tired and breathing heavily, but still good for another mile or two, while the able voters larged a dozen lengths be-hind, badly winded and generally demoralized.

What the British Parliamentary candidate It will be seen that at the minimum shown in the last column, not one of the men whose standing of the political situation, but good lungs and the ability to get over the ground appears to be no place, in Ffestining at least, for an seven high-priced men had wages reduced. At ordinary sprinter, good for a hundred yards, or the minimum, below which wages could not go even half a mile. What is absolutely essential atever the state of the market, thirteen is speed combined with great staying power. day, while under the old scale they averaged into training on the cinder path for two months before the opening of the canvassa.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last week has brought some changes of importance to business, the effects of which have hardly been felt as yet. The defeat of the Silver bill clears away the danger of free coinage for the rest of this year, but to the surprise of many has produced no effect whatever in the stock market. American speculators have not been ig-norant enough to believe at any time that the neasure could escape or be passed over a veto, while American investors do not often rush in to ony largely when prices have been nailed up for months so that the market has become stagnant The temper of foreign operators and investors is affected quite as much by the fact that under existing laws the Treasury is losing gold and accumulating silver, as by the chance that a free coinage bill might pass over the veto. The beneficial influence of the defeat will be seen first in the readiness of investors to put money into new industrial works, but activity in that direction is somewhat hindered just now by great strikes and cenes of violence.

It can scarcely be said that the arrest of gold

exports was due to the defeat of the Silver bill since it was understood more than a week ago that the exports were not likely to continue. Only \$1,092,950 gold went out last week, of which \$338,000 was to Mexico, and heavy offerings of bills against products to be sent abroad prevented further movement on Saturday. At present, exports are but a trifle larger than a year ago, though it should be remembered that last July the exports were much the largest ever known in that month exceeding those of July, 1890; by more than \$8. 200,000, or 25 per cent. The imports in July thus far have been remarkably heavy, in value \$22,400,000 in two weeks at New-York, against \$17,800,000 last year, about 26 per cent increase, but the movement a year ago was unusually small The indications are that there will be some excess of merchandise imports this month; but not longer. Meanwhile, the final statement for June hows imports exceeding exports by only \$7,100, 000, against \$13,900,000 last year, and the aggregate for the fiscal year shows an excess of nearly \$203,000,000 exports, the value of which was The decidedly favorable crop reports produce

less change in prices than might have been expected, though it does not seem reasonable to at tribute the inaction in speculative markets wholly to the pending Anti-Option bill. Vicious as that measure would be if passed, trade's would hardly discontinue business for weeks or account of a bare possibility, if there were otherwise attractive prospects. The fact that cotton and wheat are very low-and yet the existing conditions, if con-Unued! would be apt to put prices still lowertends to repress speculation. Wheat rose half a cent during the last week, though the Western receipts were about 3,500,000 busiels, and exports from both coasts for the first two weeks of July were 4,643,639 bushels, including flour! against 4,446,512 bushels last year As usual when the trading world is staggering under large stocks, the most numerous and noisest estimates are all against the great yield which the lovernment report would indicate. But there is nothing in foreign advices to justify expectation of more than a fairly large export demand for the coning year, so that exports might not unnaturally decrease

are not very large and exports have fallen quite all the more interesting from the fact that Cole

Cotton fell another sixteenth to 7 1-4 cents, and the quantity which has come into sight during the month of July thus far was about 5,000 bales more than last year, while the exports have been 7,000 bales more than last year. Moreover, the stock of American cotton in sight in this and other countries has decreased in the two weeks only 169,000 bales, whereas last year it decreased 186,000 bales. Two years ago the stock was 792,000, and three years ago 809,000, but now it is 2,605,000 bales. The quantity taken since 192,000, and three years as a superior of the memorial to the nero of rui-in gar. It is 2,605,000 bales. The quantity taken since the site of the memorial to the nero of rui-in gar. Superior last by American spinners, North and September last by American spinners, North and South, has been 2,733,000 bales, against 2,503, South, has been 2,733,000 bales, against 2,503, excited citizens, to say nothing of the police force, of the United States supreme Court. 000 last year, showing a probable consumption 200,000 bales greater than in any previous year; and yet the markets are notoriously nearer bare of cotton goods than usual.

The labor troubles have affected business very little. The stocks of unsold pig iron increased in June to 1,002,275 tons, though the weekly output decreased during the month 4,000 tons to about 169,000, but since July 1 the consumption of pig iron has been contracted much more by the stoppage of many works, and the price is weak. For products of iron and steel the present demand is beyond the capacity of the works which still seventh in constitution so that they realize better. remain in operation, so that they realize better prices, but no one has confidence that this will prices, but no one has confidence that this will continue, and contracts for future delivery are made at as low prices as ever—for steel beams, it is said, lower than ever. Woollen manufacturers were buying more freely last week, and sales at Boston, Philadelphia and New-York for two months have been about 48,000,000 pounds, against which have been about 48,000,000 pounds, against which he was elected last winter. months have been about 48,000,000 pounds, against 47,000,000 last year, although the new clip was unusually backward this year. Copper, tin, and lead are all weaker, and, while coal prices are and forty years of age. He is a clergyman's son, but stiffly held, it is without much business.

The stock market, if there can be said to be any such thing, sticks in the mire of uncertainty. The silver defeat did not bring the expected rush of foreign orders to buy, which seems the less Infantry, who has been detailed to serve as professor wonderful when the result of the trunk-line meet- of military science at the sheffeld Scientific School wonderful when the result of the trunk-line meeting is considered. The demand of the Burlington and Quiney, which caused the party to disperse without doing anything, is by some interpreted as an act of war. With a Government report indicating a yield of only 1,700,000,000 bushels corn, against 2,060,000,000 last year, some of the roads must expect diminished traffic, and in that state of things, correction is an to be more severe. But things competition is apt to be more severe. But for the past half-year the railroads have been doing better than ever before, 139 reported by "The Financial Chronicle" having earned 7.59 per cent more than last year, and the gain in June was 7.43 per cent.

It is doubtful if the "Northern Lights," ever before appeared so brilliant in this latitude as they did on Saturday night. The phenomenon first attracted attention about 8:30, when what seemed to be a narrow ribbon of silver with golden edges showed itself in the northern sky and descended from a point at an angle of about 75 degrees to about ten degrees from the horizon. After this other gold and silver ribbons gathered, giving the appearance of reflections from some fiery furnace, and rolled and lashed the sky lazily, backward and forward, like a huge serpent. These frictional electric displays, or whatever else they may be called, continued and pulsated with marked rapidity, at times almost disappeared only to reappear with more energetic vividness and life They were the most brilliant and fiery a little after 10 o'clock, and carried the thoughts of Arctic travellers back to the dark winters on Northern Greenland's coast, where these electric displays are more frequent than here, and more

A good deal seems to have happened in England since 1886 when the Unionist majority at the lose of the polling was 119.

Secretary Tracy's brilliant administration of the Navy Department has brought forth few results that will be of greater or more lasting benefit to the service than the Naval War College. The new buildings in Newport Harbor have just been completed, and the first class of officers will be ordered thither for instruction on the beginning of August. The courses of study laid out for them will deal with the highest and most advanced topics connected with naval warfare, both theoretically and with the practical demonstration that the presence of some of the modern vessels of the Navy will make possible. Ameriing for the service that is unsurpassed in thoroughness and fitness for the desired ends; but there are many matters constantly brought up by the rapid advances in the science of naval warfare that are necessarily subjects for more advanced study and practice. Our Navy is full of individual specialists in various directions, who are the peers of the best that any service in the world can show. Their knowledge and experience at such an institution as the new college at Newport, can, with the greatest advantage, be made available, from time to time, for the whole body of officers. The importance of such an institution in keeping the Navy at the highest standard of efficiency, and completely in touch with the modern work in naval science, is fully appreciated, both by the service at large, and by Secretary Tracy. In fostering it the Secretary has given further evidence of his wisdom and zeal in working for the advancement of the

Finer summer weather than the past two days have provided no one but a confirmed faultfinder could ask for Despite one annoying hot spell. July has made an exceptionally good record during its first half.

England, throws his garden open to his parishioers ing its first half.

He engages a military

One week ago, when Mr. Vilas proposed to go back to the dark days of 1884, and to drag out of its grave the stenddle of that year forced upon us by mecessity, no Democrat doubted that the tariff issue was settled for all time as far as the Democratic party is concerned upon the axiomatic Democratic docurine that "Protection is robbery under the forms of law," and that all Custom-House taxation must be for revenue only.—(The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Every time such an utterance as this is made, the Republican cause gains strength. So we pray you, keep it up, Colonel Watterson. To stigmatize Protection as robbery is to insult the American people, who, by placing General Harrison in Presidential chair, declared with all the emphasis at their command that they approved of Protection with all their heart. Who says that our countrymen are a robbery-condoning people

The Tammany gerrymander of the city Assem bly Districts promises to be one of the most complete things of the kind on record. It will be the consummate flower of Fourteenth-st. statesman-

A highly interesting movement is that of the League of American Republican College Clubs, which has just opened headquarters in this city, Its purpose is not only to band together college the Republican party, but to demonstrate to the world the erroneousness of the prevalent notion that the majority of the students of our colleges are in sympathy with free-trade doctrines. Statistics show that in some important institutions tistics show that in some important institutions this is not the case, and it is a well-known fact Says a well-known architect in "The Philadelphi that many of the men who lean toward free trade when they are graduated, speedily change their and public buildings will soon be dropped, and well shareholders. views when dealing with facts as they are, rather than with theories. The College League has a

nificance that at the recent meeting of the alumni repairing, and a first-class sky-high ornamented steeping of the Harvard Divinity School, at which Colonel costs often as much as one-third of the whole building Higginson made an address on "A World Outside Science," those present voted by a large majority to petition the Faculty and Overseers of the university to admit women as students in theology and nothing eise. In our State during the last year there has been a superb exhibition of this engaging Democratic aim. As Doctor Everett read of certificates of election stolen should happen the surplus stock now on hand will be enormously increased. Corn declined during be the first to open its doors to women students, and if that should prove the entering wedge to the week 2 1-4 cents with reports of favoring and if that should prove the entering wedge to full co-education at Cambridge. This incident is

Higginson has always been outspoken in urging for women everywhere the same privileges and opportunities enjoyed by the other sex.

PERSONAL.

Commodore Perry, or at least his monument, has a warm place in the hearts of Cleveland people, and they are greatly dissatisfied with the decision of the State courts allowing a commission appointed by Governo Poraker to erect a soldiers' and sailors' monument on the site of the memorial to the hero of Put-in Bay.

Captain William H. Andrews, who expects to embark next Tuesday in a fourteen-foot dory at Atlantic City and go to Palos, is about forty years of age and an experienced sailor. He undertook to cross the little. The stocks of unsold pig iron increased in ocean in the same way last year on a wager, Captain

M. Burdeau, the new French Minister of Marine first went to the Chamber of Deputies, from Lyons, in

Charles F. Lummis, the novelist and explorer, who Bohemian in instinct and fond of life in rugged and wild places. For four years he has made his bome in an Indian house in one of the Mexican pueblos, with a thousand Indians for friends and neighbors.

Captain James S. Pettit, of the 1st United States Miss Isabel Hampton, superintendent of the trained

Miss Isabel Hampton, superintendent of the trained nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has been appointed a member of the Maryland Committee on appointed a member of the World's Fair. A great feature will be made at Chicago of the work of Maryland nurses. Of Miss Hampton "The Baltimore American" says: "She is well known as an earnest advocate of the higher education of women and the enlargement of their sphere of usefuliess. She is also known in the literary world by many excellent articles she has contributed on the subject of her professions. Congressman Charles S. Baker, of Rochester, has

written a card, addressed to the Republicans of Monoe County, saying that he will not seek a renomina-ion, being desirous of promoting party harmony.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

To show the anomalies of English spelling, "The New Western Magazine" tells the following story:
"A right suite little buoy, the son of a kernel, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a dear. After a thyme he stopped at a house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt him and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fair, pail face and a feint mown of pain rose from his lips.

and a feint mown of pain rose from an alpe.

"The made who herd the belle was about to par
a pare, but she threw it down and ran with all her
mite, for fear her guessed would not weight; but when
she saw the little won tiers stood in her eyes at the site. "Ewe poor dear! Why do you lye hear! Are yew dyeing?" "Know," he said, "I am feint." She boar him in her arms as she aught, to a room where ne might be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untide his choler, rapped him up warmly, cave him a suite drachin from a viol, till at last he went fourth as hall as a young hourse.

ON THE REVERSE ORDER. ON THE REVERSE ORDER.

I know a young pair who are wedded and poor—
For it sometimes happens that way.
Who wrestle each day with the wolf at the door—
For it sometimes happens that way.
Now, if this were a novel, we'd find them all right,
And living on love and a sup and a bits.
But I'm sure that they quarrel, and I've heard that
they fight—
Well, it sometimes happens that way.

There once was a man with a mother-in-lawFor it sometimes happens that way—
Whom he daily subdued with a vicorous jaw—
For it sometimes happens that way.
Though we all know she should have been savage and
grim,
And a signific terror, who tyrancized him,
Yet she really was decile and lacking in vim—
For it sometimes happens that way.

There once was a limit who were to a property of the sometimes happens that way—
For it sometimes happens that way.
For it sometimes happens that way.
And he didn't sneak home in fear of his life—
And he didn't sneak home in fear of his life—
Nor, when asked where he'd been, tell lies to his wie;
In his actions she saw no occasion for strife—
For it sometimes happens that way.
—(Indianapolis Journal.—
—(Indianapolis Journal.—

"Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries at 4 cents & pound" is the sign outside a second-hand book store n Philadelphia.

Applied Culture-"I tell you that man Hobson is a man of culture," said Darley. "He makes its stenographer put 'R. S. V. P.' down at the bottom of all the letters he sends out with hog and lard quotations."-Chicago News-Record.

In Maine, a certain kind of beer, said to be nonintoxicating, is called "Uno," because would-be been drinkers in that State are in the habit of asking for "a glass of you, know." It is said that the staff is genuine lager beer until the seller is arrested for elling it, and then, by some mysterious process it becomes " uno."

She—I knew her lutimately for several four and saw her in every condition of life. She was delightful—absolutely without peculiarities. Amother she—is it possible? What a peculiar person she must be !—(Judge.

The Rev. H. H. Henson, the vicar of Barking, every Sunday afternoon. He engages a military those who are at a loss for a quiet and shady place In which to smoke and chat on Sunday afternoons will accept his invitation,

"The largest coin I find in the collection basket this morning," said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus, "is a ten-est piece. If the members of this congregation are expecting to pay their way into a better land of the instalment plan it seems to ne that they are calculating on a much longer mundane life than has been allotted to mun since the days of Methuselah."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The anecdott published in The Tribune the other day respecting the late Admiral Goldsborough, reminds me of an incident related by his brother, the late Commodore incident related by his brother, was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commodore Goldsborough was a midshipman, and the services of the Episcopal Church were rendered the chaplain, the late Rev. Lot Jones. lain announced that the right of confirmation would be administered at a certain date by the Bishop of the diocese. The midshipman noticed that Chauncey's face flushed and swelled during the reading of the notice. After the conclusion of the service, Comm Chauncey asked the chaplain "by what authority is presumed to read that notice." He replied, "By asthority of the Bishop." Chauncey then said: "I would have you to understand, sir, that I am the Bishop of this chapel."

good work to do and it has entered upon it in a business-like way.

It is a circumstance not without peculiar sig-How they originated is a matter of some doubt, but the general belief is that in the earliest days both in this country and in foreign lands, the church steeple was the lookout tower to watch the enemies of the settlers for miles around."